ion. If we can perceive the growth of mind and soul from child to man, accompany the physical growth, the increase of wisdom and stature, and still believe in the reality of the soul, where is the difficulty in accepting the same view for the race? In fact, the evolutionary theory of evolution is in strict accordance with very much that we are accustomed to be-lieve. God speaks at sundry times and in diverse manners and both times and manners being in his own order of consecutive teaching. Evolution throws the whole history into a natural prospective, and once frankly accepted as the revealed method of divine education, makes much that was to our fathers difficult to us easy. Redemption stands with sin, but as its operation in human history commences after the tall, it is not inconsistent with evolution, indeed,

it is distinctly; a gradual process; it constitutes the history of mankind. Passing to the problem, the person of Christ, the writer asks, how is it consistent with any doctrine of gradual development that any one specimen of the race should be unique. This problem, he says, also must be considered unsolved; though it does not seem so far from solution as does that of the fall of man. Uniqueness is not necessarily unnatural. Genius has not been shown to be progressive. But the objection to uniqueness disappears as soon as it is recognized to be fundamental. If Christ is the one man in vital relation with the human race—the soul of the universe—then it is in harmony with these thoughts that he should be the God-man; not outside law, but the final expression of the natural order; the only begotten standing between God and all created things. This is the region of philosophy, and in the domain of history does not all research and all development of the moral and spiritual nature but bear testimony to the actual fact of his transcendent greatness? The evolution theory gives boundless scope to faith and bope. It does not yet appear what we shall be. The race of man may lose its physical basis by the slow decline of heat or, as the Bible seems to predict, by catastrophe, but its spiritual history would not come to an end. The last things, like the first, are very dimly revealed to us; scientific evolution, also, is silent as to its own beginning and end. A little way in each direction we are able to see; our prospect discloses progressive revelastronger moral powers and a higher ethical state, both with respect to God and society. The possible declension suggested by Mr. Speucer, even if there were ground for it in biology, would have no application to spiritual things. This everlasting evolution stands with the reality and immortality of God and man, the primary and necessary truths of our consciousness and our

BIBLICAL CRITICISM. The Subject Discussed by a Large Number

of Delegates-Facts and Theories. Rev. Dr. Milton Story, of Evanston, 111., spoke on the attitude of the church toward the various phases of unbelief. He said that

unbelief was not the offspring of the difficulties of religion but of the perverse tendencies of the heart of man. It was not the result of scientific research but of lack of moral training. Some averred that all religion was superstition and a bane to the

ligion was superstition and a bane to the human race. This took the form of system. It was the old familiar form—it was Satan's device. The church in meeting the various forms of unbelief should remember that it was the holy truth. It transcended the limits when it undertook to solve the doubts of the skeptic. Let her proclaim the truth of God to men and leave scientists to fight their own battles.

Rev. W. L. Davidson, of England, tutor in biblical literature and exegesis in Richmond (England) Wesleyan Methodist College, followed in an address on the subject of the Bible and modern criticism. Biblical criticism, he said, is now a science. It is a very young science, though not younger than many of its strong and thriving sisters. It is still young, however, and its frame is by no means fully formed and set; but it claims to be treated as a science, and must be reckoned with as such by religious teachers. It implies full and free inquiry into everything that concerns the Bible as a series of literary documents. The text, the date, the authorship, the style, the subject-matter of the various books, including their bearing upon historical and scientific subjects so far as the Bible touches upon these—all these are legitimate subjects of inquiry, and the examination into them had been so minute, so careful, so elaborate and so comprehensive that it has been erected into science with many into them had been so minute, so careful, so elaborate and so comprehensive that it has been erected into science with many important branches. Little or no difficulty or difference of opinion arises with regard to one great division of biblical criticism, that known as lower or textual criticism. A believer in the very highest doctrine of verbal inspiration cannot object to the operations of a science which determines, as accurately as possible, ithe text of Scriptures. The process of ascertaining accurately and scientifically the precise original is difficult and complex. In the New Testament the methods to be adopted and the results thus reached are accepted sults thus reached are accepted by scholars with fairly general consent. In the case of the consent. In the case of the Old Testament, however, much less progress has been made. Many circumstances retard the investigation, and whether we like it or not, it must be confessed that at present the exact critical value of the traditional text remains to be

determined. The variations, however, of reading both in the old and new text, though numerous, are so slight and comtrine that the Christian Church is content for scholars to pursue their laborious work of determining these minutæ without any alarm or disturbance of mind. But it was otherwise with higher critcism where the attacks on Christian belief were bolder. But the agreement was steadily growing and taking the difficulties into consideration. It must be admitted that the higher criticism, especially historical, now approached a science, and its results must be frankly met by the preacher. The church should beware of setting its face resolutely against scientific Christian criticism. It must not take up a position that might soon prove untenable. Criticism had been of real benefit to the church, said Dr. Davidson, and he rapidly sketched these benefits. There were dangers to be aware of. Such were the rationalistic assumptions of some critics; the hasty adoption of hypotheses without suf-

Rev. Dr. Dewart, of Toronto, held that the great problem confronting the church was the necessity of reconciling the results of criticism and Christian doctrine. The time to settle differences by the use of great names had passed.

Rev. Frank Ballard, of England, said that the small time alloted for the discussion of this great subject was an indication of dis-

respect.

DR. BUKLEY'S REMARKS. Dr. Buckley, of New York, paid a tribute to Mr. Bunting's paper, which showed that religion was now and ever would be, not a matter of induction, deduction or observation, but of faith and heart. Science could tion, but of faith and heart. Science could give no help as to the fundamental questions of religion. Christianity was as false as the wildest superstitions unless the birth of Christ was the result of the Divine operation of a woman without the agency of man. ["Hear, Hear."] Nine-tenths of what the high critics brought forward had been a subject of study by Bible students for twenty-five years. The trouble lay in the arrogance of the critics. The trial of Dr. Briggs had resulted not from what he held, but the arrogant and domineering manner in which he sought to enforce those ideas down the throats of every one. [Applause.] [Applause.]

Rev. James Trabtree, of England, thought it very desirable to establish the greatest friendship between religion and science. In any divorce between them it was religion that would suffer. The religious unbelief and unsettlement of the times is due to the attitude of some theologians toward the new light of science. The Christian faith and its records must not shrink from the most searching criticism if that criticism is made by a seeking heart. We only expose ourselves as thinkers and teachers to ridicule if we assume that all those who criticise us do so out of a bad heart. The Christian creeds are for the most part outcomes of controversies which were deeply interesting to those who engaged in them.

This age claims the right which other ages have had to put its own construction upon

Chairman Arthur, addressing the council. their places by trainmen. This evening a said he had never heard in a Methodist assembly a discussion which caused him such | given to the assembly for discussion. A He had heard words used that evidently probability is that the grand officers will to choice shippers, \$4.25. Receipts, 750; be the pace to the last furlong post, where shipments, 230. he relinquished the lead to Yorkville Belle, what they meant. What was evolution? by a decided majority.

their manifestation, and the interaction of The unrolling of a thing from itself. Give society develops ethics and perhaps religite flower the sun and the rain and it will unfold itself, because there was a power at

Bishop Keener, of the Methodist Episco-pal Church South, said that he believed that it was the desperate purpose of the human mind to grasp the problem of creation that had resulted in evolution. Creation in the mind of God was shown in the Book of Moses. He came out of speculation into the region of facts. Facts could not be got-ten into the mind of a man who had held his theory for thirty, or forty, or fifty years. Rev. Lloyd Jones, of Waies, as one of the young ministers accepting evolution, said that be did not take the agnostic view of evolution. It was not a question of whether God created the world, but how He did it.

CRITICISM WELCOMED BY BISHOP FOWLER. Bishop Fowler, of San Francisco, held that unless Methodists could defend their ground they must surrender. ["Hear, hear."] Therefore, he welcomed criticism. He had shipped for an eternal voyage. If he was on a raft that would go to pieces in the first storm he wanted to know it now. ["Hear, hear."] There was nothing

to fear on the front line. Rev. Thomas Allen, of Sheffield, England, said that all the facts of the universe were never gotten into a theory. It was necessary to understand the temper of modern skepticism. It rose from the habit of looking things fairly in the face; in that it was a hopeful sign. It was a necessity of our age. There was a strange tendency to turn from the supernatural to the natural. We were in the midst of a great reaction. Caution and study were necessary, or the hold of the church on the great supernatu-

rai theories would be shaken.

Rev. David Brook, of England, said that English preachers felt that it was like knocking their heads against a stone wall to refuse to accept certain scientific facts. If there had been a loss in the belief of the theory of mechanical inspiration of the Bible there has been a grand gain in the depth of love for Christ. The Bible became more interesting in this view. more interesting in this view. The business committee reported the fol-

lowing resolution: Whereas. Some of the widely-circulated statements regarding the members and adherents of the various Methodist churches places the number far below the proper figure, and do not represent the forces and agencies of Methodism.

Resolved, That a representative committee on the statistics of Methodism be appointed with a view of presenting to this conference a report on this subject, that may be published in the pro-

lowing committe was appointed: Mr. I. I. of Sheffield; Rev. F. Bourne, of England;
Rev. Dr. A. S. Hunt, of New York; Rev. J.
S. Withington, of England; Rev. Dr. A. B.
Leonard, of New York; Rev. W. P. Harrison, of Nashville; Rev. Dr. William
Briggs, of Toronto; Bishop Arnett, of Ohio;
Dr. Greenhill, Dr. Waller, Rev. Dr. D. S.
Monroe, Rev. Dr. W. Morley, of Australia,

and Rev. John Smith Spence.

The presiding officer announced that Bishop Newman, of Nebraska, would tomorrow morning deliver a memorial sermon on John Wesley. Many of the other delegates have accepted invitations to deliver sermons in churches of Washington and Baltimore.

The council then adjourned in order to allow the delegates to embark on an excursion during the afternoon to the tomb of Washington at Mt. Vernon.

Minister Blair's Resignation Accepted. CHICAGO, Oct. 10 .- A dispatch from Washington to the Daily Newssays: "Ex-Senator Henry W. Blair to-day received a note from President Harrison, in which the lat-

Your resignation of the office of envoy ex-traordinary and minister plenipotentiary to China was tendered some time ago, but action upon it has been deferred for reasons well known to you. In accepting it now I assure you it has been a source of great regret to me that what I believe to have been a misunderstanding has led to an untenable objection on the part of China to your acceptance as a representative of this government. I have directed the Secretary of State to protest to the Chinese government against the sufficiency of the objections preferred by it and to say that you had terminated the correspondence by a peremptory resignation. Let me assure you that I have, after inquiry, found nothing that in any degree reflects upon your character or impairs the esteem and friendship in which I have long

Wesley's City Road Chapel. LONDON, Oct. 10 .- The arrangements for the formal reopening of Wesley's chapel, City road, have finally been made. The reopening is not to take place until the return of the president of the conference and others from the United States. It will extend over the first fortnight in November. The new superintendent is resolved to make John Wesley's pulpity a center of light and influence in London, and contemplates inviting the leading preachers of the day, in connection with all the churches, to deliver sets of sermons on consecutive Sunday mornings. The musical part of the service is likely to be one of the religious attractions of London. Just now the chapel is the rendezvous of American Methodists, who are being attracted to it in large numbers. in large numbers.

TALL STORY FROM MEXICO.

High Hill Explodes and Floods the Surrounding Country with Hot Water.

CITY OF MEXICO, Oct. 10. - Viconte aiza, an agent of a sewing-machine com pany, whose headquarters are in Toluca. came to this city yesterday, and tells a most remarkable story. He says he had ocmountain or high hill, about half way between the towns of Tenancingo and Tecualoya, without warning, exploded with a most terrific report, and immediately an immense volume of water commenced to flow from the newly-formed crater and inundated much of the surrounding country. The Iudians fled to the hills and the church belis in the surrounding villages were rung violently. A general panic ensued. The water soon found its level and poured through a gorge 150 feet deep, and continued to flow until the next day, when Mr. Loaiza left. The inhabitants were so frightened left. The inhabitants were so frightened that they would not approach the stream. Loaiza did not take the temperature of the water, but supposes it was hot, as he saw vapor rising from it on a warm day. The volume of water was so great that it carried away two high bridges which crossed the ravine far above water mark. The crater formed by the explosion was quite large and rock and earth were scattered far and wide. Loaiza is not a scientific man, but is intelligent and is one of the most successful salesmen of the comthe most successful salesmen of the company in which he is regarded as a thorough-

A Colored Brother Gone Wrong.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. FORT WAYNE, Ind., Oct. 10.-Rev. S. F. Williams, a colored preacher, who, for several years, has had charge of the African M. E. Church, at London, O., was arrested in this city last night in company with Miss Minnie Jenkins, a dusky belle of that Ohio town. The pair are living in a boarding-house in The pair are living in a boarding-house in this city. The preacher has a wife and two children in London. Four weeks ago Rev. Williams left his home, ostensibly, to attend a church conference, but in reality to flee from his family. He came to his city, and secured work as a buggy-washer. Minnie followed him here a few days later and the pair went to live with a colored barber, claiming to be man and wife. Last night Marshal Willoughby, of London, came here, accompanied by Robert Jenkins, a brother of the girl, and the lovers were placed under arrest. The couple was released later. der arrest. The couple was released later, Minnie returning to Ohio and the divine to his buggy-washing.

Charges Against Trainmen Investigated. GALESBURG, Ill., Oct. 10 .- To-day's session of the convention of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen has been consumed in taking evidence relating to the strike on the Northwestern Reilway, and to the part that Grand Master Wilkinson, Grand Secretary Sheehan and Vice-grand Morrissey had in the discharge of the tour hundred switchmen by the company, and in the filling of teeling as the one heard this morning. | vote will be taken at a late hour, and the to choice butcher grades, \$2.50 a 4.25; prime they were out of the chute, Dagonet then

CONDITION OF THE MARKETS

Chicago Wheat Fell Off, Being Governed by the Tone of Foreign Cables.

After Advancing in the Early Hours to \$1.01 1-8, the Slump Carried It to 99 1-2c at the Close-Corn and Pork Both Lower.

TRADING AT CHICAGO.

Promise of the First News Failed to Materialize and There Was a Decline. CHICAGO, Oct. 10 .- The price of wheat was chiefly governed by the tone of foreign advices to-day. Prices were higher most of the day as the result of speculative excitement and decidedly higher prices in Liverpool, but toward the close prices abroad weakened, and under the heavy realizing sales the weak market responded, and all of the gain over yesterday's last figures was lost with something besides. At the opening the Board of Trade cable quoted futures in Liverpool 's pence higher. while private advices quoted the advance at 2@212 pence. Continental markets were quiet, but domestic markets all showed advances, with New York in the lead, and sending buying orders to commission houses here. Logan, Schwartz-Dupee, Lamson Bros. and Kennett-Hopkins were all buyers at the start, and "shorts" covered very freely. For a few minutes it looked as if the market was shaping for a boom, but out-side trade was excessively dull, and after the first buying rush was over, business got very slack and realizing became quite general. Prices weakened, but still presented a very stubborn, if not a strong front, and yielded slowly. The "bears" were cautions and kept near shore, so they could readily get into port on indications of a storm. The fact that the government report was due this afternoon had a tendency to make trade dull, as operators were disposed to wait and see what final conclusions on the crop were. Later on, with weaker cables and brilliant weather in the Northwest, under which the rain-soaked wheat shocks were reported to be drying out rapidly, with the prospect of a general resumption of thresh-The resolution was adopted and the fol- and continued so to the end. December opened at \$1.0034 @1.01, touched \$1.0118, then McLaren, of Toronto; Rev. Thomas Allen, | receded, with small selling, to \$1.00%, reacted and held for a considerable time around \$1.00%. On the lower cables and Northwestern weather reports, liberal realizing and reports that foreigners were reselling. a downward movement set in which continued to the close, when the price was at the lowest figure for the day, and weak at 994c, against \$1.004 at the close yesterday. 29½c, against \$1.00¼ at the close yesterday.

Corn was a little more active and generally stronger, though there was not much animation in the trade. The speculative demand was only moderate, and sellers were not urgent. Bartlett-Frazier were buying moderately, while Baldwin, Kennett-Hopkins and Schwartz-Dupee were moderate sellers. The receipts were only 61 cars. October opened at 53%c, or ¼c higher than yesterday's close, touched 53%c, advanced to 53%c, then grew weak in sympathy with wheat and the slump in hog products, and sold off to 53c, at which it closed.

Oats were neglected and steady.

Hog products were very weak, packers selling freely, and "bears" raiding the market for pork. With the exception of a small rally during the latter part of the session, caused by realizing "bear" purchases, the course was downward, with the result that pork shows a decline of 47½ @ 60c. Lard is off .07½ @ .10c, and ribs, .05@ .15c. The leading futures ranged as follows:

Options.	Op'ning	Highest.	Lowest,	Closing.
Wheat-Oct	9834	99	9712	9719
Dec	\$1.0634	\$1.011s	9912	9910
May	1.0634	1.07	\$1.0538	\$1.0539
Corn-Oct	5338	5334	53	53
Nov	4819	4834	48	481g
May	42	4238	42	4216
Oats-Oct	2619	2634	2610	263
Nov	2714	2738	2718	2738
May	3078	31	30 ⁷ 8	3078
Pork-Dec	9.65	9.70	9.0212	9.10
Jan	12.20	12.2210	11.6712	11.80
Lard-Nov	6.6212	6.6210	6.5212	6.55
Dec	6.6719	6.6719	6.55	6.60
Jan	6.2712	6.7712	6.65	6.70
Sh'tribs-Oct.	6,90	6.9212	6.80	6.90
Nov	6.75	6.75	6.5712	6.6712
Jan	6.3712	6.3712	6.20	6.25

Cash quotations were as follows: Flour firm and unchanged; No. 2 spring wheat, firm and unchanged; No. 2 spring wheat, 97½c; No. 3 spring wheat, 87c; No. 2 red, 97½c; No. 2 corn, 53¾c; No. 2 oats, 26¾c; No. 2 white, 26@29c; No. 3 white, 29@30c; No. 2 rye, 87½c; No. 2 barley, 60@61c; No. 3, f. o. b., 38@61c; No. 4, f. o. b., 34@45c; No. 1 flaxseed, 95½c; prime timothy-seed, \$1.13; mess pork, per brl. \$9@9.25; lard, per pound, 6.55c; short-rib sides (loose), 6.90@7.10c; dry-salted shoulders (boxed), 6.25@6.40c; short-clear sides (boxed), 7.40@7.50c; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gal., \$1.18; sugars unchanged. 7.50c; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gal., \$1.18; sugars unchanged.

On the Produce Exchange, to-day, the butter market was strong and higher; fancy creamery, 28@29c; fine Western, 25@27c; ordinary, 20@23c; selected dairies, 23@25c; ordinary, 16@20c. Eggs, 18½@19c. Receipts—Flour, 15,000 brls; wheat, 237,000 bu; corn, 36,000 bu; oats, 167,000 bu; rye, 44,000 bu; barley, 77,000 bu. Shipments—Flour, 19,000 brls; wheat, 83,000 bu; corn, 148,000 bn; oats, 288,000 bn; rye, 112,000 bn; 148,000 bu; oats, 288,000 bu; rye, 112,000 bu; barley, 33,000 bu.

LIVE STOCK. Cattle Dull and Unchanged-Hogs Weak and Lower-Sheep Steady.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 10 .- CATTLE-Receipts, 200; shipments, 500. There were but casion to visit a town twenty-five leagues | few fresh arrivals. Market was dull at unsouth of Toluca, last Monday, and a small | changed prices. The yard was well cleared at the close.

Fancy exports, 1,400 to 1,650 ths ... \$5.30 @ 5.60

Good exports, 1,300 to 1,450 lbs 4.70 @5.1
Good to choice shippers 4.00@4.5
Fair to medium shippers 3.40@3.8
Common shippers 2.75 @ 3.2
Feeders, 1,000 to 1,150 hs 3.25@3.7
Stockers, 500 to 800 fbs 2.25 23.0
Good to choice heiters 2.65 @ 3.0
Fair to medium heifers 2.25 # 2.5
Common, thin heifers 1.65 @ 2.1
Good to choice cows 2.65 @ 3.0
Fair to medium cows 2.00 a 2.4
Common old cows 1.00@1.7
Veals, common to choice 3.00 à 5.0
Bulls, common to medium 1.50@2.0
Bulls, good to choice 2.25 @ 2.7
Milkers, common to choice 15.00@35.0
Hogs-Receipts, 3,500; shipments, 2,700
Quality fair. Market opened weak and
lower. Closed weak. All sold.
Heavy packing and shipping\$4.60@5.1
Mixed packing 4.5024.7
Light 4.50 @ 4.8
Heavy roughs 3.25@4.2
Pigs 2.75@3.7
SHEEP AND LAMBS-But few on sale
Market steady.

Good to choice sheep \$4.00@4.25 Fair to medium sheep..... Common to medium sheep..... Good to choice lambs Common to medium lambs..... Bucks, per head

Elsewhere,

BUFFALO, Oct. 10.—Cattle—Receipts, 150 car-loads through and 5 car-loads for sale. The market was firm at full Monday's prices. Sales, butchers' stock, \$2.50 a 3.10; cows and heifers, \$2.25 a 2.50.

Hogs—Receipts, 105 car-loads through and 30 car-loads for sale. The market was dull, slow and 10 a 15c lower. Heavy grades, corn-fed, \$5.10 a 5.15; medium weights, corn-fed, \$5.0 a 5.10.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 3 car-loads Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 3 car-loads through and 30 car-loads for sale. The market was almost a stand-still and fully 4c lower than yesterday. Extra fancy sheep, \$4.60@4.80; good to choice, \$4.40@4.50; fair to good, \$4@4.25; lambs, good to choice natives, \$5.60@5.75; common to fair natives, \$4.50@5.25; Canada, common to ex-

tra, \$5.50@5.80. CHICAGO, Oct. 10.—The Evening Jour-nal reports: Cattle—Receipts, 3,000; chipments, 2.000. The market was steady to firm. Common natives, \$4.20@4.60; Texans, \$2.15@2.60; cows. \$1.25@2.50; calves, \$2.50@

Hogs-Receipts, 15,000; shipments, 5,000. The market was fairly active and steady to lower. Rough and common, \$3.90@4.25; mixed and packers, \$4.50@4.80; prime heavy and butchers' weights, \$4.90@5.10; prime light, \$4.85 a 4.95; others, \$4.25 a 4.70. Sheep—Receipts, 2.000; shipments, none. The market was steady. Native ewes, \$3.50 a 4.25; weathers, \$4.75@5.25; Westerns, \$4.10 a 4.45; fed Texans, \$4.45@4.50; lambs, \$3.50

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\$3.50@4.60; packing and butchers', \$4.40@ 5. Receipts, 1,800; shipments, 2,300.

Sheep quiet. Common to choice, \$2.25@
4.50; extra fat wethers and yearlings, \$4.65
@4.75. Receipts, 360; shipments, 420.
Lambs firmer. Common to choice, \$3.75

ST. LOUIS. Oct. 10.-Cattle-Receipte, 300; shipments, 1,800. The market was steady. Good to choice native steers, \$5@5.80; fair to good native steers, \$2.90@ 5; Texas and Indian steers, \$2.40@3.30; canners. \$1.50@2.30.

Hogs-Receipts, 2,100. The market was steady. Fair to fancy heavy, \$4.90@5; mixed, \$4.40@4.20; light, fair to best, \$4.60 Sheep-The market was steady. Fair to good, \$2.40 @4.60.

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 10. — Cattle — Receipts, 5,560; shipments, 3,780. The market was steady. Steers, \$3.25@5.75; cows, \$1.25@2.85; stockers and feeders, \$2@3.75.

Hogs—Receipts, 6,810; shipments, 2,880.
The market was 5@10c lower. Bulk, \$4.35@ 4.45; all grades, \$3.25@4.65. Sheep-Receipts, 1,240; shipments, 240.

THE BASE-BALL WAR.

New Association Circuit Proposed That Takes in Brooklyn, Chicago and Kansas City. CHICAGO, Oct. 10-It is said that the bulk of the money required to run the proposed American Association base-ball team here will come from the outside. The same plan as that pursued in Cincinnati, where the local capital was less than 10 per cent of the capital stock, is to be used here. Chris. Von der Ahe, of St. Louis, 18 to supply most of the money. A local admirer of the game, who was approached to take an interest in it, said: "I was given to understand that John Ward was in sympathy with the movement, and that C. A. Byrne, of Brooklyn, would jump from the League, of which he is sick and tired, and join the Association, if a circuit of promise was organized. This circuit was to be Brooklyn, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore in the East, and St. Louis, Chicago, Columbus and Kansas City in the West. All the Western teams were to play Sunday games. I was told that Chicago could be guaranteed a team of picked men, such as Connor and Richardson, of New York, who were sick of the Ewing-Mutrie regime; Young and Davis, of Cleveland; Hanlon and Bierbauer, of Pittsburg; Fred Pfeffer, Kittridge and Gumbert, of the Chicagos, and as many other stars as were needed. Pfeffer was to manage the team. Pfeffer was seen in Sioux City, Ia., where the Chicagos are now playing. He declined to talk about the matter, but it is understood that his differ-Association, if a circuit of promise matter, but it is understood that his differences with Anson have been healed, and it is not thought likely that he will leave the

MORRIS PARK, Oct. 10 .- The excellent programme arranged by the New York Jockey Club to-day brought out a holiday crowd. Upwards of \$50,000, was to be raced for, and a day of tine racing was confidently looked forward to and fully realized. The rich Hickory stakes, at a mile and a half, and worth \$25,000, had a fine field of threeyear-olds, and resulted in a spirited race. The Nursery stakes, for two-year-olds, was worth \$16,000, and all the best youngsters

Rich Stakes at Morris Park.

were entered. First Race—Five furlongs. Johnnie Heck-sher won by half a length from Bengal, who beat Knapsack for the place. Time, :59. Second Race—For three-year-oids and up-ward, one mile. La Tosca won; Raceland second, Frontenac third. The time (1:3912) equaled the mile record for an oval track. Third Race—For all ages; one mile and a sixteenth. Madstone won; Lizzie second, Livonia third. Time, 1:49.

Fourth Race-Nursery stakes; for two-year-olds; a sweepstakes of \$150 each with 25.50. \$5,000 added; six furlongs. Mars was in front when the flag fell and stayed there until THE BEST GOODS

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who beat Azera the same distance for the who beat Azera the same distance for the place. Time, 1:11.

Fifth Race—Hickory stakes; for three-year-olds; a sweepstake of \$200 each, with \$10,000; one mile and a half. Kildeer set a rattling pace until they were at the head of the stretch, and then fell back beaten. Equity tried to cut out the work. Poet Scout, however, went to the front and won easily by six lengths. Strathmeath beat Equity a good length for the place. Time, 2:3634.

Sixth Race—For three-year-olds; six fur-Sixth Race—For three-year-olds; six fur-longs. The Matagorda filly won: St. George II second, Lillian third. Time,

Uncle Bob Breaks a Leg. CHICAGO, Oct. 10.—Uncle Bob, the winner of last year's American Derby, fell in the second race at Garfield Park to-day, breaking his left foreleg. It is thought the horse will never race again. Uncle Bob is the property of the Ætna stable, and cost George V. Hankins about \$15,000 last spring. To-day's race-winners were: Santa Catalina, Virge d'Or. Hominy Bill, Big Three, Hopeful and Aristocrat.

Bicycle Record Lowered. Springfield, Mass., Oct. 10.—A. B. Rich, of New York, broke the two-mile bicycle record on Hampden Park yesterday morning, covering the distance in 4:4912.

Louisville Winners. Louisville, Oct. 10.—The winners of today's races were: Parole, Anna, Archer, Curt Gun and Mary C.

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